744 assumed that by now about one-fourth of the rural population has access to such health centers.

[645] Contemporary health regulation in Hungary is centralized within and directed by the Ministry of Health established in 1951. This agency reports in 1955 that during its four years it has increased the network of local health agencies by over 50 per cent; this is certainly an exaggeration. The evaluation of health data furnished by the Communist government is becomming increasingly difficult, since only percentages and indices have been published and never actual statistics.

• 165 In 1930 the percentage of infant mortality was 15.8 and, in 1938, 13.1 per cent. The death rate was as follows in the pre-war period:

Year	Deaths per mille
1925	19.9
1938	14.4
1941	14.1

In 1951 a mortality rate of 8.4 per cent was claimed. This is still 161 higher than the Western European average. Communist estimates also gave a natural population increase of 7.8 per 1000 in 1951 as compared to 5.7 in 1938. These figures seem to be acceptable.

encouraging picture. The entire burden of social security is borne by the employer, that is, in most cases by the state. The network of mother and child care institutions is constantly being extended; the number of factory baby care centers and day nurseries increases day by day. As compared to 1938, infant mortality has decreased by one third.

A social security council, composed of workers, functions in every factory. This council sees to it that sanitary precautions are observed and takes care of the sanitary problems of the factory.

The trade unions handle the questions of rest and recreation and help the workers make the best use of their paid

Terrace restaurant of the hotel on Mount Liberty where Ferenc Gergely spent his vacation.